No. 13,057.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1895-TEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

STORM AND MISERY

They Walk Hand-in-Hand in the

SUFFERING OF THE POOF

No Beauty for Them in the White same place. Flakes of Snow.

RELIEVING DISTRESS \$100; B. H. Warner, \$25; Geo. F. Swartzell,

The storm which struck this city yesterday and turned into snow last evening has brought only inconvenience to many peo ple, but there are many others to whom it means a vast increase in suffering. Those who are without food wherewith to nourish themselves or a fire to keep them warm find little beauty in falling snow. The result of the change of weather has been to bring an even larger crowd of the city's poor to the doors of the Associated Charities and the Central Union Mission.

At the headquarters of the latter organization there are sitting rooms and reading 100ms for the accommodation of the homeless, and these were crowded to their fullest extent today by men who were driven in out of the cold and wet. In another big room seats are provided for those who are waiting to have their baskets fillad with food, and there was not a vacant seat this morning. Many of those who ap-plied for aid described themselves as in the greatest want and in urgent need of clothing and foot covering.

Some of these requests it was possible to answer, but not all. So many applications for relief have been coming in within the past three days that the officials of both organizations have deemed it necessary to make a thorough investigation in each case before rendering assistance. The re-suit has been that there has been some unavoidable delay in answering calls, but there is the satisfaction of knowing that only worthy cases have been attended to. The Central Union Mission has but two visitors upon whom it could call to make the rounds to see what cases were deserv ing and what were not. With more than a hundred homes noted for visits this morning, many of them in remote sections of the city, it is readily seen that the work of relief is necessarily handicapped. If there are any people who have a little leisure on their hands and would be willing to engage in really charitable work the mission would be only too glad of their services. Those whom they have at their call are overworked and cannot begin to attend to

all the calls that are made upon them. Unpleasant Weather.

Last evening as the theaters were let ting out the people found that the falling rain had turned to snow and when they woke this morning the ground was white. It did not stay so long, for, although the has been something of a thaw, and what might have been good sleighing and coasting has degenerated into the very worst kind of slush, so that walking has been anything but pleasant, and every one who had any sort of excuse for staying indoors

But there are lots of poor people for whom home with a cold hearth and an empty grate has but little attraction, and the have trudged the streets all day in a vain search for something to do that will bring them in a little money. Some of these have found a sop to their needs in cleaning of sidewalks. But there was little enough even of this work, for the snow melted almost as fast as it fell. Fortunately the predictions of the weather bureau for a cold wave have not materialized as such romises usually do. This one seems to and has dropped off only a few of its tail feathers over the city of Washington. Livery stable men, who own sleighs, may regret this, but people who are intereste in the work of relieving suffering among the poorer classes look upon a cold wavsignal as a sign of about as hard luck as can befall them. The weather bureau has but little better offer, though, for there is every reason to believe that the present storm, which is rather general in its extent, will continue for some time. The predictions at a late our this afternoon included the promise of threatening weather, easterly winds,

Gave of His Little.

Among the poor men who came to the Central Union Mission this morning was one who came to bring help, not to ask it. He said that he was out of work and had money, but that he did have a supply of provisions which he thought might tide him over. He knew there were lots of others worse off than he was, and he wanted to are visitors at the office of the pensions and these to the best of his ability. He committee to urge the members to forward brought with him a half peck of potatoes, and asked the mission people to distribute them where they would do the most good. This was an unusual incident, and tempt

ed one of the workers to the remark that if every ma 1 gave in like proportion to his ability there would be little suffering left in Washington.

A few days ago The Star reporter told a story about a little boy of six who came into the mission with his mother and ounger sister, carrying in his arm a bundle of clothing, which he proudly deposited on Mr. McMichael's desk. This morning the same trio came in again while The Star man was in the room. This time it was the little girl who stepped up to the desk and laid down an envelope, with the

remark:

When the envelope was opened it was found to contain \$5, with the note: "To be applied where it will do the most good, and predited to Frank and his little sister Marie on her fourth birthday."

Central Relief Committee. Another organized effort to cope with the suffering and want in this city was put on foot yesterday, when the central relief committee, which was recently appointed by the Commissioners, held a meeting for the they were last year, and the experience derived then will be of the greatest value in tarting up the work again this winter.
The meeting yesterday afternoon was held in the private office of Justice Cole, at the city hall. In the absence of Chairman Warner, Miss Loring presided and Mr. Emery acted as secretary. Those who were present were Justice Cole, John F. Cook, Dr. L. W. Ritchie, Isaac L. Blout, Simon Wolf, James W. Somerville, Miss E. B. Loring, Mrs. J. W. Babson, L. S. Emery and John Tracey. A letter was read from Mr. B. H. Warner, who had been named as chairman of the committee. stating that on account of his connection imerous other charitable objects, he hould be unable to accept the position. Cole was chosen in his place. Mr. Warner retains his membership on the committee. Mr. Wolf said that for private reasons he would not be able to give as much time to he work of the committee as he did last winter, and so he presented Mr. I. L. Blout, hom the Commissioners had appointed at is suggestion, to fill the vacancy, promsing that he himself would do all he could

o assist the committee in its labors. Charities, and so familiar with the methods of organized relief. In accepting his new oppointment he made a brief address, in the cause of which he pledged himself to the cork before him and said he would do it the thoroughly as possible consistently with the full discharge of his duties to the solution of which he was president.

The first set of the people of the country granted me by the people of tennessee."

Senator Harris was warmly congratulated during the day by his friends on both sides of the Senate chamber, who have taken great interest in his canvass for reelection, and have daily been watching the values from Nashville. Charities, and so familiar with the methods during the next term that has been so gen-

committees: On distribution — Lawrence Gardner, chairman; Miss H.B. Loring, John F. Cook, J. W. Somerville and John Tracey. Ways and means—Theodore W. Noyes, chairman; I. L. Blout, Mrs. Babson, Beriah Wilkins and Dr. J. W. Ritchle.
Auditing—B. H. Warner, Judge C. C. Cole, C. G. Conn and John G. Slater.
Col. Tracey notified the committee that the Central Union Mission had tendered the use of a hall for their meetings, which tender was accepted and will be suitably acknowledged.
On motion of Col. Tracey, it was resolved that the committees on ways and means and distribution shall report progress at a meeting to be held at the central committee rooms on Saturday next, at 4 p.m., at the

rooms on Saturday next, at 4 p.m., at the

Associated Charities.

L. S. Emery, general secretary Associated Charities, reports the following receipts not heretofore acknowledged: Cash, \$1; cash, \$1; Miss Hemming, \$1; Phebe A. Hearst, \$20; cash, \$2; Stephen C. Mason, \$2; Gen. \$20; cash, \$2; Stephen C. Mason, \$2; Gen. Whittlesey, \$5; Mr. Z. Robbins, Mrs. Robbins and Mrs. Henry A. Robbins, \$10; J. H. Blodgett, \$10; cash, \$2; St. John's Church, by Robt. S. W. Wood, treasurer, \$50; Augustus Smith, \$3; T. L. Cole, \$5; cash, \$1; Amos G. Draper, \$3; Geo. Truesdell, \$5; Miss Florence E. Smith, \$2; Miss Mattie Smith, \$2; cash, \$1; Moody choir, by M. D. Peck, treasurer, \$150; cash, \$1; cash, \$1; cash, \$1; cash, \$1; cash, \$2; and clothing from the following: E. W. Finch. Mrs. Ruggles. H. E. Peck, Mrs. Finch, Mrs. Ruggles, H. E. Peck, Mrs. Sturgus, — Towers; Wm. M. Galt & Co., eighty sacks of flour; C. I. Kellogg, Mr. Warring, Dr. Hyatt, — Smoot, Mrs. A. Wallace, Mr. Towers, Dr. Hyatt, Mrs. Geo. C. Bower, Mrs. Allender, Mrs. Altemus, Mrs. C. B. Pierson, Mr. Heald, W. B. Todd, Mrs. Swan, Jas. B. Albright.

PENSION LEGISLATION

It is Proceeding in a Different Spirit From Last Session.

Already Thirty Bills Have Been Reported From the Committee of the Whole to the House.

A marked change from the attitude of the House last session toward private pensicn bills has been manifested in the sittings this month. More private bills have been agreed upon at two evening meetings this session than were successful in running the gauntlet of objections through the first extra session of this Congress.

During the last term special Friday night sittings were held for the consideration of this class of legislation, but so far as results were concerned, they were practically fruitless. Several democratic members announced their opposition to private bills as vicious in principle, and adopted the policy of raising parliamentary points against them whenever possible. There was never a quorum in the House on a Friday night; the impossibility of passing bills was soon made apparent, so that the sittings became mere formalities, at which members made sport with the rules and tied the House into parliamentary knots, to the manifest parliamentary knots, to the manifest amusement of the galleries. One favorite plan of procedure was to offer a motion to adjourn, raise the point that no quorum was present when the motion was put to the House, and thus compel repeated roll calls. As a result of these tactics the record of private pension bills to the credit

of the long session was about half a dozen. A Different Spirit. Pension legislation has been taken up in different spirit this winter. Two Friday night sittings have been held, and by means of a new system thirty bills have been reported from committee of the whole to the House. At the first sitting sixteen bills were reported to the House and fifteen have been passed; the second sitting reported fourteen bills. This progress has been made possible by the adoption of a new plan, somewhat reciprocal in its features. The roll of members is called, and each member present, at the call of his name, is permitted to bring up one bill in which he is interested, which is voted upon after the House has listened to his explanation of its merits and discussed it, if there is any desire to do so.

This arrangement puts a premium on attendance, and influences each member to refrain from offering objections to others' bills, lest their vengeance be visited upon the measure in which he is interested. It can only be carried out by unanimous consent, but so far the necessary consent has been given.

The pressure upon the pensions com-mittee to secure legislation is becoming very clamorous, as it always does when the end of a Congress approaches many claimants find their desires still unfilled. Particularly is influence exerted through social channels, and many ladies committee to urge the members to forward the claims of friends, who are in many, if not most, cases widows or relatives of officers prominent in the late war.

SENATOR HARRIS' RETURN. What He Says About the People of the

Senator Harris returned to the Senate this morning to remain here throughout the present session of Congress. He has successfully accomplished the mission upon which he went to Tennessee, which was to ask the suffrages of the state legislature for another term of six years as Senator. This will be his fourth consecutive term. He experienced absolutely no opposition, being nominated by the democratic caucus without a dissenting vote. He said this morning to a Star reporter that it was very gratifying to him, after eighteen years of service in the Senate, to be thus honored by the unanimous vote of the legislature. He added that he was also grateful for the many expressions of esteem and regard that have been made during his present canvass from and by the people of the District. He has always taken a deep inpurpose of inaugurating the work allotted to it. The scope of the committee and its membership are very much the same as bis long residence here and his position as chairman of the District committee at vari-

"The people of the District," he added, "are in a very unfortunate position in their relations to Congress. The average Congressman, coming here as he does for two years, and residing here for only a por-tion of that time, has no interest whatever in local matters and has no time to pay attention to them.

The affairs of the District do not concern him in the least, and he goes back to his constituency without having looked any of the problems that are constantly open between the citizens of Washington and the national legislature. On the Senate side, however, it is different. A Senathe opportunity to acquaint himself with the things of the District that a Representative has. Many of us live here, ac quire property here and have a direct in terest in the welfare of the community. I am glad that I shall have another opportunity to do what little I can for the in-terests of the District of Columbia. I feel that there is great need for considerable attention to be devoted to certain questiens that must inevitably arise, and I hope to be able to accomplish something of good

The Latest Official Information as to Their Progress.

MR. WILLIS AND ADMIRAL WALKER

A Distinct Difference of Opinion Between Them.

PROPOSED BRITISH CABLE

The President sent a message to Congress today communicating all the recent official information in regard to the progress of events in the Hawaiian republic since the date of the last message on the same subject. This chapter is full of interest, inasmuch as it reveals in one case a notable difference of opinion between Admiral Walker and United States Minister Willis, making a clear issue between them. In the second place it discloses an effort being made by the British government, with the consent of the Hawaiian authorities, to secure the lease of an island of the Hawaiian group to be used as a cable station. The issue between the admiral and the minister is made plain by the following extract from a letter from Secretary Gresham to Minister Willis, dated August 31, and the minister's reply: "A very remarkable dispatch from Rear Admiral Walker, dated At Sea, August 17, and reporting events at Honolulu up to the date of his departure on the 12th, has been communicated to me by the Secretary of the Navy for my information. I inclose a copy for your perusal. The apprehensions of the admiral do not seem to have been shared by you sufficiently to warrant your reporting the petition for the retention of the Philadelphia, which was addressed to you as well as to the naval commander; and it is trusted that your reported concurrence in that officer's views will be found due to some misapprehension."

As to Admiral Walker's Statements. Minister Willis replies to this letter, under date of Honolulu, September 29, as

"After a lengthy statement seriously reflecting upon the late British minister and the commanding officer of the Champion and expressing such apprehensions touching the political situation here as necessitated the detention of the Philadelphia, the admiral in the eleventh paragraph says: Before reaching this conclusion (to post-pone the Philadelphia's departure) I consulted with the United States minister, whose views entirely coincided with my own."

Your dispatch indicates that these words of the admiral have been given a wider meaning than could have been intended by him. A brief recital of the facts may

On the 5th day of August I was informed by the admiral that he would leave with the Philadelphia on the 8th. On the 6th the British minister, Major Wodehouse, having been succeeded by Mr. Hawes, made his farewell official visit to this legation, during which he mentioned the fact that the Champion had intended to leave on that day, but some of the English residents had become nervous when they heard that the Philadelphia also was to leave, and, yielding to their request, the Champion would remain until the Hyacinth arrived. Upon the same morning I made a parting call to the offi-cers of the Philadelphia, when the admiral told me that several citizens had expressed their regret at the departure of the Philadelphia before the arrival of the Charleston, which vessel was daily ex-pected. He also expressed some surprise at the change of plans of the Champion. In view of these facts he asked my opinion in regard to the detention of the Philadelphia. I replied that as the steamer Australia was due here August 11, 8 a.m. which would probably bring correct advices as to the Charleston's movements, I saw no reason, if not in conflict with his orders (as to the nature of which I was not informed), why the Philadelphia should not wait until then. When the Australia arrived, I immediately notified the admiral that no news warranting his further stay had been received. He left the next morn-

It is this conversation and the unimport ant result following it with which the ad-

miral connects me. The statements as to the conduct and sentiments of the British minister and captain of the British cruiser, and especially as to their purpose to land troops for political advantage, and the dangers resulting therefrom to American interests, I cannot confirm, either from personal knowledge or reliable information. If called upon to express an opinion I should be constrained to say that during the past six months, and especially since the proclamation of the republic, the presence or absence of British war vessels here ought have been regarded with indifference by our government, as it s now by this government.

The "petition of citizens" referred to by the admiral I did not receive until the day after our conversation. The conditions here for many months had been extremely orderly and peaceful. As stated by the tition itself, there was "no reason to doubt the ability of the government of the re-Hawaii to support and sustain itself and furnish full protection to the lives and property of all residents in its In this opinion even the ene mies of the government concurred. Furthermore, on the day after receiving the petition, Mr. Hatch, the minister of foreign affairs, expressed to me his regret that it had been sent, as those he represented welcomed the opoprtunity to prove to the world that they were able to take care of themselves. These I deemed sufficient reasons for not forwarding the peti-

The Proposed Cable. The next letter from Mr. Willis to the Secretary of State is dated Honolulu, December 3, and relates exclusively to the proposed trans-Pacific cable from Canada to Australia. It opens an entirely new phase of that question. Mr. Willis says he has already called attention to the proposition which has been made to the Hawalian government by commissioners represent-ing Great Britain, Canada and Australia, involving the use of one of its uninhabited slands as a station for a trans-Pacific cable from Canada to Australia, and, in consideration of such use and of such subsidy as might be agreed upon, the con-

branch cable to the island which might be selected. Mr. Willis says: "This government is of opinion that it is estopped from considering the foregoing proposition by article four of the treaty of eciprocity between Hawaii and our gov-

ernment.

nection of Honolulu to the main line by a

"This matter is now, therefore, at the request of this government, submitted to the consideration of our government upon the question of its willingness to nullify the treaty of reciprocity by exempting Necker sland, French Frigate Shoals, or Nihoa Bird Island) from the operation of article four of the treaty, which reads as follows: "'It is agreed on the part of his Hawaiian majesty that as long as this treaty shall remain in force he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privileges or rights of use therein to any other power,

tween Mr. Hatch and the commissioners of the countries concerned. In his letter Mr.

"The matter has excited much interest here, and it is felt by all classes that a cable is of the greatest importance to this

"For many years strenuous attempts have been made upon our part to induce some company to undertake the enterprise of laying a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu. In 1875 our legislature passed an act to encourage telegraphic cable companies. In 1884 the legislature offered an annual subsidy of \$20,000 for a period of fifteen years to any company which should establish telegraphic communication between Honolulu and San Francisco. In 1890 the subsidy offered was increased to \$25,000 per year for fifteen; and the exclusive right of landing telegraphic cables on these islands for a period of fifteen years from 1891 was ed as a further inducement.

"Aside from the extremely accurate surveys which have been made by your government, nothing has so far been accomplished. "The opportunity now offered is one to which this country cannot be indifferent, if it can be taken up consistently with

treaty obligations, and if no more desirable scheme is presented. "The proposition submitted by the com-

missioners above named contemplates a scheme in which the British government will be directly or indirectly interested. This government, therefore, considered it-self estopped by article 4 of the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Hawaii from considering any proposition until the views of your government could be ascertained.
"It is desired to submit this matter to

your government in order to obtain their article 4 of the treaty."

Canadian and British commissioners, transmitting a copy of the memorandum of agreement touching the cable. These gentlemen say they presume Mr. Hatch will bring the proposed arrangement to the attention of the United States government, and ascertain whether it will give its con-

It is understood that if the Washington authorities consent, the memorandum will be submitted to the Hawaiian legislature. The commissioners then touch upon the question of subsidy, and say that another feasible route than Hawaii is under considera-tion, and the adoption of the latter must be justified on financial and commercial grounds. They propose to inform the British government of Mr. Hatch's inquiry whether they would accept the sovereignty of Necker Island or some other on condi-tion that no subsidy was required, but as they asked only for a lease they did not feel at liberty to entertain that question

The memorandum shows that the subsidy demanded is £7,000 per annum for 15 years, that the island selected shall not be co-fortified or used as a naval station, or for other than cable purposes, and that the agreement shall terminate upon breach of

The Arrests for Conspiracy.

The latest information in regard to the state of affairs on the islands is given in the following letter from Mr. Willis to Secretary Gresham, under date of Honolulu, December 14, which closes the correspondence, so far as received at this end of

"Five arrests were made here on the 9th instant. Four of the prisoners are held without bail. The charge is 'conspiracy and levying war against the republic.' The only prominent persons arrested are J. E. Bush, editor of an afternoon paper, 'Ka Leo,' published in English and native, and Joseph Nawahi, a native lawyer, who for a brief time was minister of foreign affairs under the monarchy. Mr. Bush is a half-white, and was prominent during the reign of King Kalakaua. Both Bush and Nawahi were members of the last legislature. It is claimed that arms and ammunition were found upon the premises of the

parties arrested. tended revolution, but no excitement or interruption of business. The government expresses confidence in its ability to suppress any disturbance which may arise "The only national ship in port is the Hyacinthe, which, it is reported, will remain until some other war vessel arrives. "Another unimportant arrest occurred yesterday, making seven in all.
"The U. S. S. Yorktown, Commander Folger, arrived here on the 18th ultimo, and left on the 23d ultimo."

The President's Message.

The above correspondence was transmitted with the following message from the

President: The attention of Congress is directed to the following statement contained in a communication addressed to the Hawaiian government by the representatives of Great

"We propose to inform the British government of your inquiry whether they would accept the sovereignty of Nicker Island or some other uninhabited island on condition that no subsidy is required from you. As we explained, we have not felt at liberty to entertain that question ourselves, as we were definitely instructed not to ask for the sovereignty of any island, but orly for a lease simply for the pur-

Some of the dispatches from our minister, which are submitted, not only refer to the project for leasing an uninhabited island belonging to Hawaii, but contain interesting information concerning recent oc-currences in that country, and its political and social condition. This information is valuable because it is based upon the observation and knowledge necessarily within the scope of the diplomatic duties which are intrusted solely to the charge of this intelligent diplomatic officer representing the United States government at Hawaii. I hope Congress will see fit to grant the request of the Hawaiian government and that our consent to the proposed lease will be promptly accorded. It seems to me we ought not, by a refusal of the request, to stand in the way of the advantages to gained by isolated Hawaii through telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, especially in view of the fact that

I submit herewith certain dispatches from our minister at Hawaii and the documents which accompanied the same. They disclose the fact that the Hawalian

our own communication with that country

would thereby be so greatly improved with

out apparent detriment to any legitimate

ain one of the uninhabited islands belongtelegraph cable, to be laid from Canada to connection between the island leased and Honolulu.

representatives of Great Britain in this necannot be effected without the consent of first collections of this tax, and those who the United States, for the reason that in our reciprocity treaty with the King of Hawaii he agreed that as long as said treaty remained in force he would not that individuals and corporations shall lease or otherwise dispose of or create any make returns to the collector of internal lien upon any port, harbor or other territory in his dominion or grant any special privileges or right of use therein to any other power, state or government.
At the request of the Hawailan government this subject is laid before the Congress for its determination upon the question of so modifying the treaty agreement

above recited as to permit the proposed

A SILVER BASIS

Failure of Relief Legislation Seriously Threatens This.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL ACCEPT

Silver Men Will Exact Greater Concessions.

THE CARLISLE BILL DEFEAT

Intimations have come from the admin istration to leaders in both houses of Congress that if all relief legislation fails at this session the treasury will be forced to a silver basis. Whether this means that the Secretary will be compelled to redeem 1890 notes with silver, reversing the policy which has heretofore been followed of redeeming in gold in order to preserve the parity between the two metals, is not stated, but the opinion is expressed in certain quarters that this danger is seriously threatened. In view of the situation the President is asserted to be willing to acare disposed to exercise it to the extreme.

Democrats Despondent. The administration democrats are very despondent, or, rather, it may be said, that all the democrats are despondent. One of the most prominent administration democrats in Congress said to The Star reporter this morning that it had been sufficiently demonstrated to satisfy a blind man that the democratic party was hopelessly di-vided; that the silver men would not perthe country and that the party was threat-ened with total destruction. The silver men, he said, wanted to take advantage of the embarrassment of the administration to force the party to their views or to de-stroy it. He said that he did not believe that the two wings of the party could act together in national convention, and that all alliance between them would be broken off at the convention in '96. Similar opinion is expressed by the rank and file of Congress. It is not a new thought, but it has never before had such open expression among democrats in oficial life.

Effect of the House Vote.

The Carlisle currency bill is considered defeated as a result of the test vote on the passage of a rule to close the debate. With the single exception of Chairman Springer, the members of the committee of the commissioners.

Another question considered was the latest developments in the commercial relations between Spain and the United States, with special reference to a restoration of the commissioners. the members of the committee on banking and currency stated after the defeat of the rule that the bill was killed.

They also agreed that no further currency legislation was possible at the present session. Speaker Crisp and his democratic associates of the rules committee have re-alized for several days that there was a majority against the bill, and the result tolay was accepted without surprise.

test vote against the bill:
"I will make no effort to take up the bill again this week. It would be well for the House to turn its attention to other busicial debate it may be made apparent that

a majority will support the bill. "I do not think the adverse vote on the rule puts an end to all currency legislation. So far as I am concerned I shall ontinue to press the subject until something is accomplished. The situation is too critical to be viewed from a party standpoint or to be put aside by any temporary reverse such as that of today.'

The Bill Killed. committee has been one of the hardest workers for the bill, and was present at the conference with Secretary Carlisle. He said:

"In my opinion nothing will be done on the financial question by this Congress." It is understood that the committee on rules anticipated the possibility of such a vote as the House gave today and were tacitly agreed to drop the currency bill f it met with the rebuff it has. Representative Strauss (N. Y.)-"I think this kills currency legislation for this session. I doubt if there will be any attempt to bring in this rule again or to

frame any other rule, or to attempt any other currency legislation." THE INCOME TAX.

Secretary Carlisle Will Proceed With

the Execution of the Law. purpose of executing the provisions of the tariff law relating to the income tax, without regard to the action of Congress on the urgent deficiency bill, carrying an appropriation for the employment of additional deputy collectors, agents, clerks, &c. He holds that he has no discretion in this matter, and that he must proceed with the collection of the income tax with his present force and facilities. Of course he would do much better with a larger force, but if Congress will not authorize an increase in their number he will do the best he can with the facilities at his command.

Satisfied of His Authority to Act. The Secretary has made a close study of the new statute, and is satisfied of his paid higher wages than those in the government printing office," etc. tional legislation, in case it should be necessary. He appreciates the fact that the present revenue force is inadequate to a perfectly satisfactory enforcement of the law, but at the same time he is of opinion in no special loss to the government in the matter of collections. It is also said that Senator Hill agrees with Secretary Carlisle that the defeat of the deficiency appropriation will not nullify the income tax statute and that consequently he will not oppose the appropriation. Increase Burdens of the Taxpayers.

It is argued at the Treasury Department that the failure to provide sufficient funds for the execution of the tax will only increase the burden of the individuals and corporations who are re quired to pay it. Much confusion will necessarily attend the are delinquent in making the required re-turns may be put to considerable trouble and expense. The law expressly requires revenue of the district in which they reside or do business. If no returns be made it is stipulated that the collector or deputy lector "shall make, according to the best information he can obtain, such a return of the income, property and objects liable to tax possessed or under the care or management of persons or corporations so disregarding the law." And the commissioner

per cent to the tax of those who attempt to defraud the government.

Corporations Returns.

The law provides "that every corporation, company or association doing business for profit shall make and render to the collector of its district, on or before the first Monday of March in every year, a full return, verified by oath or affirma-tion, of all the various items on which the tax shall be imposed." There is noth-ing in the law which excuses any indi-vidual or corporation from making return

on the date fixed.

If the force of revenue collectors is in creased they will be able to give considerable assistance in this matter, but if it is not, the people will have to attend to all the details themselves.

Such is the position of the Secretary of the Transmir and the commissioner of in-

the Treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue on this matter. They intend to enforce the law as it is without further assistance from Congress if neces sary, that is provided always that the statute stands the legal assaults on its constitutionality now being made by Banker Moore and others.

Constitutionality of the Income Tax. Senator Quay today gave notice of the following amendment to the urgent de-

ficiency bill: "Nothing in any law to the contrary shall preclude any court of the United States having jurisdiction of the parties from considering and determining as to the constitutionality or validity of said act or any part thereof as relates to the taxes upon gains or profits and incomes therein mentioned whenever by any proceeding Mr. Penrose in nomination today, was very which shall have been commenced or be severe on the "cowards who have attacked be presented.

Represented.

Action of Germany and Austria in the Sugar Tariff-Retaliation Favored by Two Members.

Considerable business was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet, as indicated by the executive communications to Congress today. The session lasted over three hours, and was devoted mainly to the consideration of our foreign relations. has been known as the combine's candi-The latest phase of the situation in Hawaii was discussed, and the President submitted the draft of a special message he had the draft of a special message he had the conclusion that the election of Penrose prepared for Congress on that subject. It treats of the project for the establishment of a station on one of the Hawalian islands for the proposed British cable between Canada and Australia, and it was sent to Congress today, together with the correspondence between Minister Willis and Mr. Hatch of the Hawaiian foreign department and the cable commissioners.

West Indies. The differences between the United States

ard Germany and Austria over the sugar schedule of the tariff law were briefly dis-cussed, but no definite plan of action was finally decided on, so far as known. The conflict of opinion on this subject between Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle on on-side and Attorney General Olney and Sec retary Morton on the other is not nearly so serious as has been represented, and the Carlisle bill in the House, said, after the is said to be easily susceptible of harmonious adjustment. According to the story, the first two named favor the repeal of the differential sugar clause as violative of treaty rights, and the last two named are said to favor a policy of retaliation against all countries that retaliate against the United States.

The Senate resolution calling for copies of the correspondence in the case of the two Japanese students surrendered by the American consul to the Chinese authorities and tortured to death was also a subject of discussion. The Secretary of State submitted all the correspondence on ment, and said it was ready for transmis-sion to Congress. It is understood that Representative Catchings of the rules the President expressed a desire to write a message on the subject fully explaining the action of the administration in this case, and that the correspondence in as soon as this document shall have been completed.

FOR A RESTORATION.

Printers and Bookbinders Want Rate of 50 Cents an Hour.

from the printers and bookbinders of the government printing office praying for the passage of the joint resolution 244, which provides for a restoration of the rate of 50 cents an hour for printers and bookbinders. A long list of reasons constitutes the body of the petition, as follows: "Because these classes are skilled workmen; because compensation tends to regulate excellence in labor; because the reduction was unwar-ranted; because of the uncertain tenure of office, liability to furlough, etc.; because they must serve an apprenticeship of five years; because over 200 typographical so-cieties, in as many cities, have petitioned in Washington; because bookbinders per hours as was formerly done in ten; bement for their children are not so great as in mercantile cities; because it should be borne in mind that the employes are not wages; because of the abolition, in Septem ber last, of the piece system, restricting the amount earned per day to \$3,20; be-cause bookbinders now in the government printing office perform the same amount of work for \$3.20 per day as was formerly paid \$4 for; because printers upon evening papers in every large city in the Union are

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

House Committee Did Not Meet. The House District committee did not meet today, owing to the absence of Chairman Heard, caused by illness. Mr. Heard, who remained in his room at the Riggs House yesterday on account of a severe cold, was compelled to take to his bed to day and send for a doctor, the cold having developed more serious symptoms. District Deficiency Estimates.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate today a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting estimates by the District Commissioners for an appropriation to cover deficiencies in the expenses for the maintenance of the new family building at the reform school for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The estimates watchman, \$270; one matron of family \$180 support of inmates, \$500. Total of \$2,210.

estimates were referred to the commit-

To Extend the Eckington Tracks. Senator Sherman today introduced a bill along the following route: Beginning at the intersection of North Capitol street and garding the law." And the commissioner Michigan avenue; thence easterly along of internal revenue is permitted to add 100 Michigan avenue and Bunker Hill road to or rights of use therein to any other power, state or government."

A Note From Minister Hatch.

The minister incloses copies of a note he had received from Mr. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs, and of correspondence be
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tee on appropriations.

WARWICK NOMINATED

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Lesterdap's

Star contained 41 columns

of advertisements, made us

of 620 separate announces ments. These advertisers Bought publicity-not merely

space.

The Combine's Candidate for Mayor Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA REPUBLICANS CONVENE

Recent Years.

GEN. BINGHAM INDIGNANT

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.-The republican city convention today nominated City Solicitor Charles F. Warwick for mayor, giving him 683 votes, against 238 for State Senator Boise Penrose and 1 for George D. McCreary, the retiring "reform" city treasurer.

The convention was the most turbulent and exciting that has assembled in this city in recent years. Three days ago the nomination of Penrose seemed assured.

Congressman H. H. Bingham, who placed severe on the "cowards who have attacked the fame of Senator Penrose."

The stormy scene in the convention began when District Attorney Graham advanced to the front to nominate Mr. Warwick. Mingled hisses and applause lasting five minutes caused a suspension of business, and the greatest confusion prevailed. Finally Joseph L. Nobre, the second ward leader, who is a Penrose man, managed to make himself heard and shouted: "The hissing is being done by the Warwick people, who are working a sympathy

racket."
This had the effect of quieting the delegates, and the business proceeded, al-though there was much evidence of bad feeling. The only part Leader David Mar-tin openly took in the convention was to move that the nominations close after Penrose and Warwick had been named.

The defeat of Penrose is a severe blow for the "combine" that for many years has controlled Philadelphia's municipal affairs. From the beginning of the fight for the redate, and because of the great growth of would be almost, if not quite, impossible, so much of the strength was transferred to Warwick, who is said to be unobjectionable

in every respect.

The immediate cause of the revolt against the combine was the manner in which the combine endeavored to secure wholesale privileges for projected trolley lines.

STRANGE DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINES.

Thurman, the Junior, Did Not Learn

COLUMBUS, Ohio, January 9.- The local democracy celebrated Jackson day with a banquet of a very unpretentious nature as compared with those given during the last ten years. Allen W. Thurman, chairman of the democratic state executive committee, made a sensational speech. He said he did not wish to impugn the motives of President Cleveland or Secretary Carlisle. but thought they were in strange company for democrats. They may be honest in their views, but had a peculiar way of ex-pressing them. If what they taught in the way of financial legislation was democracy, then the speaker's father, Allen G. Thurman, had never taught his son demo as he had imbibed it from Jefferson, Jackson, Calhoun and Benton.

NEW ENGLAND SENATORS.

The Massachusetts and New Hampshire Legislatures Soon to Vote.

pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. BOSTON, Mass., January 9 .- Massachusetts and New Hampshire elect United States Senators next week. In Massachusetts George F. Hoar will receive all the republican votes and no opposition candidate will be presented at the caucus of the members of the serate and house this afternoon. The election will occur next Tues

day. In New Hampshire the fight between Senator Chandler and ex-Senator Blair waxes warmer and this last week of the contest promises to be a very lively one. The friends of Blair claim that their candidate is growing stronger every day.

It is evident that either Mr. Blair or Mr. Chandler will be nominated, the dark horse element being practically eliminated, and hence the legislators are fast lining up or one side or the other. It had been claimed by the Chandler people that the large Manchester delegation had gone to pieces, but investigation shows that they are firmer than ever, and it is evident that Mr. Blair's support in Hillsboro county will indeed be flattering.

VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON. He is Still in North Carolina and His

Return is Uncertain. Vice President Stevenson is still detained at Asheville, N. C., because of the illness of his daughter Mary. Her condition is reported to be still critical in the extreme. and it is uncertain when Mr. Stevenson will be able to return to Washington. The Vice President's family are all at Asheville, except his son, Lewis G. Stevenson, who is unable to leave the bedside of his wife, also dangerously ill in Blocmington, Ill. Mr. Lewis Stevenson has been unable to be in Washington since the meeting of Cons on this account, as at times his wife's recovery has been despaired of.

Damages Against a Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. PETERSBURG, Va., January 9.- The circuit court of Petersburg has been engaged for the past six days in the trial of the suit of Parrish's executors against the Surrey, Sussex and Southampton Railroad Company for \$10,000 damages for killing Parrish. The argument was concluded late last evening and the case given to the jury, who failed to agree on a verdict, and they were adjourned over to this morning. When the jury came into court this morning they reported that they had found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$7,416.33. Some of the jury were in favor of giving the full amount of damages sued for.

Wreck of a Freight Train.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. PETERSBURG, Va., January 9.-Nine cars of a freight train on the Norfolk and Western railroad were wrecked this morning one mile west of Norfolk. The track to amend the charter of the Eckington and is torn up for some distance and all trains Soldiers' Home Railway Company. It are delayed. The westbound passenger directs the company to extend its tracks train due here from Norfolk will not reach Petersburg before 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Ocean Steamships Arrived.

views upon the desirability of modifying the treaty of reciprocity by exempting Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals or Nihoa (Bird Island) from the operation of pending in such court such questions shall cept a measure providing for the issue of ow interest bonds and the coinage of seigniorage. The silver men think that he CABINET DIFFERENCES will have to go further than this and accept any measure authorizing bonds, no What the Canadian Commission Want. matter how much weight of silver is at-Inclosed in Mr. Hatch's note is a letter tached to it. They feel that they have the They Are Said Not to Be as Serious as from Messrs. Fleming and Mercer, the power to make great exactions, and they